A segregation camp for the detention of the sick is a necessary adjunct to every inspection station, but no one need be detained who is not actually suffering from plague. In all other cases it is sufficient to record the travellers' names and addresses and to arrange for their being under surveillance for five days. Experience has shown that mere contact with a case of bubonic plague in a railway carriage involves little danger of infection.

Quarantine

7. The example of prisons proves that quarantine may be relied upon to prevent the spread of plague by human beings, but it can seldom be applied effectually except by the people themselves, who have sometimes combined to prevent persons from infected places from entering their villages and have provided accommodation for them outside the inhabited site. In rural areas the adoption of these measures may properly be encouraged : but they do not admit of application to towns.

Segregation of the sick.

8. The removal of the sick to hospital, while it is eminently desirable in their own interests, has always been unpopular, and in cases of bubonic plague the necessity for it may be avoided, provided that the surroundings of the patient can be kept clean and free from rats. That the measure is instrumental, however, in delaying the spread of the disease is undeniable and even though segregation may be relaxed when indigenous cases become widespread, the first few cases imported into a plague-free town should, whenever possible, be segregated without delay. Cases of pneumonic plague, which is directly infectious from man to man, ought always to be segregated

Segregation of contacts.

9. The segregation of persons who have been in contact with a patient suffering from bubonic plague is often impossible in practice. When it can be carried out with the good-will of the people, the measure is no doubt useful, but where coercion has to be employed more harm than good is likely to result. In cases of pneumonic plague, however, the segregation of contacts is necessary as the risk of infection is extreme.

Inoculation.

10. Inoculation with the prophylactic fluid now manufactured at the Parel Laboratory is of value not merely for the protection which it affords against plague but also by reason of its effect in mitigating the violence of an attack. The extent to which it may be adopted depends upon the strength of the popular sentiment in its favour or against it and the Government of India hope that the people may be encouraged to have recourse to it.

General considerations.

11. While the experience of the last five years establishes the utility of the measures enumerated above, it equally teaches that their application must depend upon the circumstances of the locality, the character of the people, the stage which the disease has reached, and the agency available for dealing with it. What is necessary in a district free from plague may be useless or vexatious where plague has become indigenous ; what is effectual in one part of the country may be inoperative in another ; a degree of control which is acceptable to a particular community may be strongly resented by people who observe a different code of social usage ; and in a province with a well developed system of village officials more can be attempted than in a province where no such organization exists. Where the conditions vary so widely from province to province, as is the case in India, it is manifestly impossible for the Governor General in Council to lay down a uniform scheme of plague administration. The local Governments alone are competent to determine what measures are practicable or expedient at particular times and places and it is upon them that the Government of India rely to make the best use of the opportunities which present themselves for checking the spread of the disease. Finally the Governor General in Council would observe that in the last resort all preventive measures depend for their success upon the hearty co-operation of the people themselves and that every effort should be made to enlist their sympathies and to bring home to them through their natural leaders and in any other way that may be practicable that it rests mainly with them to bring about by their own action the cessation of plague in India, as it has long ago disappeared from Europe. When this conviction has been firmly established in the minds of the people, the task of the district officers throughout India will be materially lightened. But that end can only be attained by carrying out thoroughly whatever measures it may be decided to introduce and by impressing upon all officers concerned in plague administration that when a decision has been arrived at there must be no hesitation in giving effect to the policy approved by the local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, to the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin and to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, for information.

Military. | Finance.
Public Works | Foreign.
Commerce and Industry.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 9138—*San.* (7-05)-116 *dated 5th March* 1906.

The following notification of the Madras Government received with endorsement No. 244 P., dated the 2nd March 1906, from the 1st Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, is republished for general information :—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Rallabudugur in the Kangundi Division of the North Arcot District, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Rathotsavam festival of Sri Kodandaramaswami and the usual cattle fair called the "Rallabudugur Yeddula Parishe" is permitted to be held at that place.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the holding of the cattle fair and also the pilgrimage to the said festival from the 28th February to the 13th March 1906, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

No. 9137—*San.* (7-05)-114, *dated 5th March* 1906.

It is hereby notified for general information that pilgrimage to the festival noted below, has been prohibited by the Madras Government :—

Name of jatra—Kaliamman jatra.
Place—Adamankote.
Taluk—Dharmapuri.
District—Salem.
Dated—
From—25th March 1906.

Dated—
T —14 April 1906, inclusive.
Authority—Endorsement No. 222 P., dated the 22nd February 1906, from the 1st Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

No. 9139—*San.* (7-05)-115, *dated 5th March* 1906.

The following Notification of the Madras Government received with endorsement No. 224 P., dated the 22nd February 1906, from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, is republished for general information :—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sriperumbudur in the Conjeeveram Taluk of the Chingleput District, if persons from the District of Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot, South Arcot, the Madras Port, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bramhotsavam festival of Sri Bhashyakaraswami.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 13th to the 29th April 1906, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold within the Bellary District, or at the stations of Karaimadai, Mettupalyam, Madras, Madras Beach, Rayapuram, Washermenpet, Vyasarpadi, Perambur, Villivakam, Ambattur, Korakkupettai Tondiarpet, Tiruvettiyur on the Madras Railway, and of Chittur, Tiruvannamalai, Tandarai, Agaram Sibbandi, Madras Beach, Madras Fort, Madras Park, Egmore, Chetput, Kodambakam, Saidapet, St. Thomas Mount and Pallavakam on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Manur, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Sevvapett road, Tinnanur and Avadi on the Madras Railway and Wallajabad, Singaperumalcoil, Vandalur and Guduvanchari on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

No. 9155—*San.* (7-05)-117, *dated 7th March* 1906.

It is hereby notified for general information that attendance of persons from infected areas at the fair and festivals noted below, has been prohibited by the Madras Government :—

Name of jatra	Place	Taluk	District	Date		Authority
				From	To	
Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair.	Kazhugumalai	Ottapidaram ...	Tinnevalli ...	7th March 1906 to 20th April 1906, inclusive.		First Asst. Resident's Endt. No. 248 P., dated the 2nd March 1906.
Sri Rajagopalaswami Panguni festival	Mannargudi ...	Mannargudi ...	Tanjore ...	7th to 31st March 1906, inclusive.		Do No. 250 P., do

No. 9156—*San.* (7-05)-118, *dated 7th March* 1906.

It is hereby notified for general information that pilgrimage to the festival noted below, has been prohibited by the Madras Government :—

Name of jatra	Place	Taluk	District	Dated		Authority
				From	To	
Festival of the goddess Uchchangamma	Uchchangidurgam	Harpanahalli ...	Bellary ...	21st to 30th March 1906, inclusive.		First Asst. Resident's Endt. No. 246 P., dated the 2nd March 1906.
Bramhotsavam festival of Kodandaramaswami	Budimetlu ...	Hosur ...	Salem ...	1st to 13th March 1906, inclusive.		Do No. 252, do